THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMPANY, B. H. KAUFFMANA, Prest. THE EVENING STAR Is served by carriers to their subscribers at Ten Cents per week, or Forty-four Cents per Month Copies at the tount Two Cents each. By mail—three months, \$150; six months, \$3.00; one year, \$5.

THE WEEKLY STAR-Published Friday-\$1 50 a year. To Invariably in advance, in both cases, and no paper sent longer than paid for. Rates of advert'sing furnished on application.

SUMMER RESORTS. REDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

The B. dfc d Springs will be open for the reception of visitors on the Connections are made with all trains on Pennsylvania Bailroad, at Huntipedon, Pa., and Bail. & Ohio Esilicad. at Comberiana, Md., directly through by rail to the Springs.

Exercises these tacks as be had at Bailroad offices, and Bagsage checked through
Bedford Mine at Watersent at following rates to all parts of the United States: st Spring, 24 25 

SHENANDOAH ALUM SPRINGS, Shenandoa's store and Sulphur waters. Mountain air; store and Sulphur waters. Mountain air; see lequers; daily mail.

Persons wishing rooms in new building should secure them before the 25th

Terms, \$12 per week; \$40 per month.

Jelo-6t\*

A. J. MYEBS, Proprietor.

CRAIG HOTEL, LEHIGH GAP, Carbon Co.

Cress - It is now opened for Summer

Boarders. It is situated on the Blue

Meuntains, fifteen minutes, by rail, from

Mauch Chunk and the famous switchback. Grand

scenery, excellent accommodations, Iron Spring,

Boating and Fishing. Terms m. derate. A. U.

REINEY, Proprietor. Reference:—A. M. Read,

Second Auditor's Office. A PLEASANT SUMMER RES RT.—Individ nais and families wishing to withdraw from the heat and oppression of the city will find a pleasant and agreeable retreat

from both at the FENWICK HOTEL. Leonardioux. St. Mary's County, where a refined society and all the luxuries which Lower Maryland is celebrated for can be enjoyed at

very moderate expense.
Transient Boarders, 8.150 per day.
Permanent do. \$30 per month. jeg-colm ORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE COUSTY, VIRGINIA.

Accommodations for Over 500 Visitors.

The third season of this delightful and popular Watering Place will commence on the lat of June, when the spacious establishment will be opened to visitors.

The Grand Hotel has been completed since last season, and is one of the largest, most midern and comfertable in the mountains. Its rooms are large, convenient, and elegantly furnished, having gas in each room; also, electric bells connecting with the office from every room, and also from the cottages. Hot and cold baths, with closet on every floor. On the lat of July the original hotel, in use the first two sessons, will be opened on the European plan, and be known as the European House. It has all the improvements of the Grand Hotel.

The waters of the three springs are Alum, Iodine-Alum and Chalybeate.
The Annapolis Band, from the Naval Academy,
will furnish most delightful music for the ball room (which is the largest in the mountains) and the BOWLING SALOON, BILLIARD ROOM, with tables, new and m dern, and all other amusements to be had at fashionable summer resorts, are pro-Mr. J S. TINSLEY, JR., well known to the traveiling public as having been connected for years with the Greenbrier White, and more recently with the Alleghany Springs, Va., will assist to the management. Dr. J. EDGAR CHANCELLOR Resigent Physician. TERMS:

Per day for June or month for June .. Per day from July Is ence, bowever, in furniture or conveniences. Child-ren under ten, and servar is, half price. White sor-Vants according to accommodations desired. For descriptive pamy hiets and analyses of waters, C. B. LUJK, Manager. YATTON.

TBIS Popular and Healthy Summer Resort, sit-uated in the finest part of Londoun, very near Purceltville Depot, Washing, ten and Ohio B. E., rimed, by mountains, D's miles from the Bins Bidge, and 2% hours ride by rail from Washington City, is new open, for the reception of guests, sea on 1874. Beautiful scenery, pleasant walks, a livery stable near by, a bath-room, an ice-house filled, large airy rooms, and a plane in the house. Hops will be given frequently if desired by the boarders. Terms lenient. Those wishing to enjoy

the cool breezes of this elevated region will address

A. O. WEIGHT.

Round Hill P. O., Loudoun County, Vs.

References at 1209 F street northwest. 142-tf SUMMER BESORT AMONG THE MOUN-TAINS. BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, Pa. Stereoscopic lews of Local Scenery to be seen at 474 Jennsylvania avenue, and 428 north 7th street. For de criptive ctrcular and terms address may 29-2m\* W. H. WILKINSON & CO., Prop'rs. BARNES' HOTEL, BAMPTON VIRGINIA

This well-known SUMMER RESORT is now open for the reception of visitors. Sea Bathing facilities and every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of guests attached to the Hones. For terms and further information, address J. J. BARNES, Proprietor may 30-im DINEY POINT.

The undersigned having purchased the eight years lease of the above desirable place of Summer resort, will have the same kept during the season in a style unsurpassed by any builty to wishing and its attractions of sailing, bathing, fishing and shooting, he is satisfied that no other appet is its auperior. Terms reasonable.

Terms reasonable.

Rooms may be engaged from the 1st of June, and all other information obtained at the "Senate House." 405 lith street.

May 27-lm\* JOHN O'LEARY.

GRAND HOTPL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To open June 10 This elegant and perfectly appointed Hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saratoga. Terms, 321 per week. Terms, \$21 per week. JOHN B. COZZENS. Jeban's White Sulphue Springs, Frederick county, Va., only one and a half miles from Stephenson's Depot P. O. and five and a half miles southeast of Winchester. The buildings have been much improved by communicating doors, new parlors, &c. The new Chalybeate spring is in fine order.

Rates of charges: Beard per day, \$3; per week, \$17.50; per mouth, of 23 days, \$60. Children and colored servants half price. White servants, three-fourths price or seconding to accommodations. For blay, June, September and October, liberal deduc-May, June, September and October, liberal deduc-tions will be made.

Pamphiets for distribution at the Springs, Cole-nation & Eogers, and Ebbitt House, Washington, Eound-trip tickets, good until November 1, from Baltimore, 86 58; from Washington, 85.50 my 18-1m E O. JOBDAN, Owner and Prop'r.

LECTURES.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES

NIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

(pine weekly) begin 13th July, 1874; end 12th Sept. Have proved of signal use: 1st, to students proposing to pursue their studies at this or other law school; those who design to study privately; 31, to your g practitioners who have not had the accentage of year matic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to

may22-f.&t.lm Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

COAL AND WOOD.

We have now afloat, and will arrive during the present week, 1,000 tens of ANTHEACITE COAL, embracing the LEE WHITE ASH and LORBERRY RED ASH. Egg and Stove sizes, to which we invite the attention of consumers. We will deliver direct from the vessel at reduced rates.

OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and split and in the stick. A lot of No. 1Baker's Pine just received.

STEPHENSON & BBOTHER.

Office, 1218 Pennsylvania avenue,
jel5 Mill and Depot. 7th-street Wharf

COALII COALI WOOD!! WOOD!

JOHNSON BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND BETAIL DEALERS.

Ordered: TEN THOUSAND TONS BEST QUALITY ANTHRACITE CUAL, some of which is constantly arriving, both by vessel and railroad, which we are selling cheap, for cash. Also, No. I lots of Baker's Pine and Oak Wood. Facilities unnote of Baker's Pine and Oak Wood. Facilities un-surpassed by any firm in the District. 2240 pounds always guaranteed to the ton. Depot at our wharves foot of 12th street. Offices: 1202 F street, and 1112 9th street northwest.

ATLEE'S WHARF,
FOOT OF SEXTH STREET.
COAL and WOOD constantly on hand an delivered promptly to all parts of the City, a ow rates.

A lot of SCANTLING for sale cheap. Severa tons of best BOOFING FRLT on hand. ap8-tr T. B. CHOCAJE

f. EDW. GLARK & CO., BRALBES LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL

Kvening Star



V.L. 43 -Nº. 6,625.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

belle of that city.

THE CABINET MEETING to-day was attended by all the members excepting the Secretary of War. No business of unusual interest was before the meeting.

obtain a quorum this morning, and without transacting any business adjourned till to-

ASSISTANT SURGEON ERNEST NORFLEET has

WASHINGTONIANS in London, May 30-Mr. Griggs, Frank Turnbull, and Miss Turnbull. Geneva, May 25-Mr. and Mrs. Z. C. Robbins. Venice, May 25-Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Frank Taylor. Milan, May 26-N. Hunter.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE POTOMAC .-The Board of Inspectors of Steamboats, composed of Mr. Smith, supervising inspector general, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Lowery, local inspectors of the district of Baltimore, this morning continued the investigation of the collision of the Lady of the Lake and the U. S. steamer Gettysburg. After examining Mr. Clarence A Ridgely and other passengers on the Lady of the Lake; and waiting some time for the officers of the Gettysburg to appear according to summons, they adjourned to meet on Menday next. It is supposed that the Gettysburg has sailed. ubpornas were issued for the following officers of the Gettysburg: Lieut. McRitchie, commanding the vessel; J. E. Price, pilot; Lieut. Joseph Jones, executive officer; Assistant Engineer Smith, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Owens. who are expected to appear before the inspector upon the return of the Gettysburg.

THE SAFE BURGLARY .- The examination of Mich'l Hayes was concluded by the joint special committee investigating District affairs yester-Baltimore. At the head of the steps where is placed the picture of Perry's victory he was accosted by Detective McElfresh, who read him a warrant for his arrest, sworn out by Assistant District Attorney Harrington. He made no recommittee, published in yesterday's STAR, he under the instruction of Mr. Nettleship, Mr. Whitley's assistant, but that he left Washing-

which the burglary was committed; and that the name of the escaped burglar was Williams. .....

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Steamers leave 6tn street wharf at 5:30 o'clock town, were referred.

Mr. Buker, from the committee on national relations, to which had been referred Council bill No. 3, for the equalization of general and special taxes in the District of Columbia, with louse amendments thereto, reported the same back, with the recommendation that the Council refuse to concur in said amendments, and asked that a committee of conference be appo nted on the dissgreeing votes of the two houses. The report was adopted, and the chair appointed Mesers. Buker, Riley, and Brooks as the committee.

Mr. Brooks submitted a resolution as follows: Whereas the first section of the act of Congress entitled "An act exemping from taxes certain properly in the District of Co'umbia" operates with great injustice and hardship upon the tax payers of

gre at injustice and hardship upon the tax payers of aid District, by exempting property valued at more than \$10,000,000 from the payment of all taxes, so haspecial and general; and whereas one half of the real estate in the District of Columbia is owned by the United States, upon which no taxes whatever are paid: The refore, be it

\*\*Resolved by the Council, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, most respectfully requested, in behalf of justice and the tax payers of this District, to repeal the said first section of the act approved June 17, 1870, which provides "that from and after its passage all churches and school houses, and all buildings, grounds and properly appurtenant thereto and used is connection therewith in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and a'l taxes or assessments, national, municipal or county," and require all property in the District of Columbia in the future to be assessed at taxed alike.

\*\*Exempted The Congress N. P. Chismon the Delegation of the paid taxed alike.

nd taxed alike.

Resolved, That General N. P. Chipman, the Delegate in Congress from this District, be requested to present and arge this resolution upon the immediate attention of the House of Representatives, that the repeal of the before-mentioned act may be se-cured during the present session of Congress. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

and carried. House bill for the relief of Samuel Ce is was considered in committee of the whole, reported to the House, and passed. Bill for the relief of James Fitzpatrick was considered in committee of the whole and laid over by the

EVENING STAR, owned by Hon. A. R. Shep-berd, was sold a few days ago for \$37,500, the other proprietors becoming the purchasers. A few years ago this quarter interest was pur-chased for \$25,000. The value of THE STAR has therefore increased fifty per cent. during that time, being now valued at \$150,000. THE STAR is the best paper of its class in this section of the country, and is one of the new-siest, brightest, and at the same time most dignified of journals. It fully merits its substan-

A FAST NEW YORKER'S CAREER IN CHILI .-An event that has excited great interest in Chili is the sale of forged drafts to the Valparaise bank to the amount of £32,000. The forgeries were committed by A. G. Wendell, a son of Dr. Wendell, a son of Dr. Wendell, who when this son married gave him a bridal gift of \$50,000 and a house in New York. The turniture, &c., of Wendell was sold under the hammer, and many of the articles, owing to the notoriety obtained by their owner, brought very high prices. The sale was made

er a writ of execution in favor of the Valpa raiso bank. THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE .- The opposition

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY AT SALT LAKE.—No demand has yet been made by the Salt Lake city authorities of the military for the surrender to them of the soldier taken forcibly from the jail by military order, although it is stated he would be delivered if application was made. plication was made.

DROWNING OF TWO CHILDREN .- Two girls twelve and thirteen years old, children of Smith Kelly, were drowned while bathing in a mill pord, near Darlington, Md., Saturday. The

Somebody has affixed a piacard upon an abdicated shoemaker's establishment in city hall place, New York, saying: "Closed on account of disappointment in love." Edward Mulian, the pedestrian, walked 115 miles in 23 hours and 12 minutes yesterday, beating Weston's time by five minutes. He proposes walking five hundred miles in six days. FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, June 16. SENATE .- Mr. Sprague called up House bill to authorize the issue of duplicate agricultural land scrip where the original has been lost or destroyed. Passed.

Mr. Schurz called up House bill to legalize entries of public lands under the homestead laws in certain cases. Amended and passed.

Mr. Merrill (Vt.) called no Honse bill authorizing the Secreeary of the Tressury to suspend

work on public buildings at his discretion.

Mr. Sherman said the bill would continue appropriations for public buildings for twenty years. This was not right.
Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved an amendment that the appropriations shall continue only for the

next fiscal year. Rejected.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Allison, from the joint select committee on the District of Columbia, submitted a report which he said was unanimous, and also an mended bill in reference to the District of Columbia, which he said he would call up in a few

Mr. West called up the post office appropria tion bill An amendment reported by the com-mittee on appropriations was agreed to in regard to the advertisements of mril lettings in Virginia and Maryland. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr.

Dawes (Mass.) asked unanimous consent that at 12 o'clock the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table under the five minutes' rule, the civil rights bill being excepted. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) asked why the civil

rights bill was excepted?

Mr. Dawes said it did not prejudice the civil rights bill, but he made the exception because he knew he could not obtain consent to reach the other matters unless he made the exception. Objection was made, and Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules, and make the order as above for 1 o'clock. After an informal colloquy among members around Mr. Dawes, he modified his motion to include the civil rights bill, saying he would

not consent to allow his motives to be misconstrued. It being evident the rules could not be sas pended, the subject was dropped, and the clerk ead the bill to aid in the construction of a fire alarm telegraph in the city of Washington, The pending motion being to suspend the rules and pass the bill,

Mr. Willard (Vt.) made the point of order that the bill came from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom the session last night only was assigned.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and said he had understood the Clerk that the bill

came over from the day's session. Mr. E. R. Hoar (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of savings astitutions having no capital and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Smith, (N. Y.,) from the Committee on
Elections, reported a bill declaring the qualifi

cations for territorial delegates in the House of Representatives. [The bill requires that no person shall be a delegate who is not twentylive years of age and has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and when elected an inhabitant of the territory from whence elected, and no person guilty of bigamy or polygamy hall be eligible. Mr. Cox (N. Y.) asked if that affected the present delegato. Mr. Smith said the legal effect would be prospective, but at the suggestion of Mr. Cox con-

ented to insert the word hereafter, and as thus amended the bill was passed. Mr. Robinson (Ohio) from the same committee reported a resolution declaring Thomas M. Gunter entitled to the seat now occupied by W. W. Wiltshire from the third Arkansas district. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Gunter being present was sworn in.
Mr. Small (N. H.) from the same committee ubmitted a report asking that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of be contested election case of Bradley vs. Hughes from the state of Arkansas at large.

Mr. Loughridge (Iowa) reported the Indian appropriation bill with several amendments.

There were 134 amendments, the committee recommended concurrence in 45, non-concurence in 88, and concurrence in one with an mendment.

The recommendations of the committee were generally agreed to.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR.

Forcing an Issue in France.

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE? London, June 15 .- A Times special dispatch rom Paris contains the following particulars of the proceedings in the Assembly in addition o last night's report: M. Lambert de St. Croix, upported by all the members of the right cen er, submitted a bill providing that MacMahou's nowers be confirmed, with the title of president of the republic; that a second chamber be organized; that the right to dissolve both cham-bers be conferred on MacMahon, and that his successor be appointed by the two chambers in convention. This bill was referred to the committee of thirty, together with that of the left center. The Times correspondent adds: The exact result of the sitting is that the committee of thirty now have received an imperative mandate forcing them to promptly organize either be septenate without proclaiming a republic. or constitute and declare a definitive republic under the presidency of MacMahon. It is probable that the commission will organze the sep-tenate and the Assembly will ratify its decision. Otherwise, the majority hitherto with the government will shift to the left, which, in all probability, would cause MacMahon to resign. It is not unlikely that in consequence of yester-day's proceedings some of the ministers will resign, but there will be no absolute ministerial crisis. In a cabinet council held previous to the sitting of the Assembly, General Cissey and others urged President MacMahon to send a message to the Assembly reminding it of its promise to organize his powers, but a majority of the ministry were averse to such action.
Ministers Cissey, Magne, Grivart and De Casez, voted in favor of De La Rochefoucauld's motion to refer his monarchical resolution to the committee of thirty. Deputies Blanc, Quitwenty members of the right center abstain d from voting on Casimer Perter's motion for argency on the left center's constitutional bill

Sensation in Wall Street. SUSPENSION OF AN OLD BANKING HOUSE. NEW YORK, June 16 .- The Post's financial article says :- An important event to-day in

inancial circles has been the suspension of the nanking house of Turner Bros. and marking up f the rates of sterling exchange by leading drawers. The suspension of Turner Bros. was announced at 12 o'clock, and created surprise, as the firm has been in business since 1814, and has had the reputation of being not only strong, but very conservative. The suspension now i caused by commitments to the Western rail road, with which they have been identified, and is made for the purpose of protecting the general creditors and depositors.

The Rhode Island Scuatorship. BURNSIDE NOT OVER PORTY YET. PROVIDENCE, June 16 .- The General Assem-

bly met to day in this city and took the eighth ballot for United States Senator with the following result: Whole number of votes, 107; Burnside, 40; Dixon, 27; Barstow, 18; Sheffield, 7; scattering, 15. After three more ballots, the last of which resulted: Burnside, 40; Dixon, 27; Barstow, 18; Arnold, 1; Sheffield, 10; Bradley, 7; Jenckes, 4, the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

New York Notes. ON TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The trial of Thomas
Lowndes for the murder of his wife, Margaret,
on the 8th of March last at Williamsburg, was

commenced in the King's county court of over and terminer vesterday. THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE. Contractors have no difficulty in finding men who are willing to work for \$3.50 per day to fill the places of the striking bricklayers. Several of the strikers assaulted men at work yesterday.

The Colorado.

FORT MONROE, VA., June 16.—The United States frigate Colorado, Captain Ransome, six days from Key West, passed here at 9 a. m., en route for the Norfolk navy yard. All well.

SEVENTY-FOUR SUICIDES are chronicled at SEVENTY FOUR SUICIDES are chronicled at the coroner's offices in New York city and Brocklyn as having taken place during the spring months, including the first week of the present month. The deaths were by poison, (chiefly with paris green,) by the pistol, by throat cutting, by hanging and by drowning. It may be possible that a few of the latter cases may have occurred through accident, but no papers upon the lifeless bodies have given indications of the cause. It is thought that the recent difficulty in procuring work may have partly caused this unusual self-immolation.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

The report of the joint select committee to investigate affairs in the District of Columbia, submitted to Congress this afternoon, sets out by quoting the joint resolution of the two Houses ordering the investigation. It then quotes from the memorials asking such investigation. The opening proceedings of the joint select committee on the 11th of February ar then referred to and the interrogations sub mitted to Governor Shepherd by the commit-tee on the 13th of that month are quoted. His answer as to the debt of the late cities of Wash ington and Georgetown, and of that portion of the District outside of Washington and Georgetown; a so, the bonded debt of the District the balance sheet showing assets and liabilities of the District; transactions of the Board of Public Works since its organization, with a list of receipts and expenditures made by the trea surer of the board, and a list of contracts made for improvements, giving the names of con-tractors, &c.; a list of contracts not yet completed, with the estimated cost of the comple ion of the work under them, amounting in al to the sum of \$1,325,911 62: also, balance-sheet showing assets and liabilities of the Board of Public Works, is largely quoted from. Fur ther preliminary proceedings of the committee are then referred to, and the report goes on to

say: "On the 13th of March, Mr. Stewart was ap pointed a member of the committee in place of Mr. Boutwell, excused on account of sickness and on the 16th of March Mr. Allison was se-lected as chairman of the committee. The committee commenced taking testimony on the 5th day of March, and continued its session daily for that purpose until the 28th day of May. The several members of the committee were compelled not only to absent themselves from the regular sessions of their respective Houses but also to absent themselves almost wholly from other committees requiring their time They have endeavored to make the investigation thorough and complete, as far as it could be done, withholding no paper, document, or testimony sought to be produced by the memo-rialists or by any member of the committee.

The utmost latitude was allowed in the admission of testimony and in the examination o witnesses, and they subporned every witness whose presence was required by counsel for the memorialists, or by any member of the committee, or by the District government.

The committee are united in the legislatio they propose, and in the recommendations they make; but having occupied so much of the tim of the present session in the taking of testimony, sufficient time does not remain to review the testimony at length, and the committee therefore, submit a summary only of what the testimony discloses, and of the reasons for the

the conduct of the Board of Public Works, as the charges and specifications related almost wholly to the transactions of the board." The act creating the Board of Public Works

is then referred to, and the action of the board proposed improvements submitted to the District legislature is then quoted from, "the object," the report says, "being to secure the passage of an act authorizing a loan equal to the amount required to be borne by the whole District for the improvements. And in the plan and estimate submitted to the Legislative As sembly they design ited but two chief thorough-fares, to wit, 7th street south and 14th street north, besides the then unfinished part of Pennsylvania avenue west, as proper to be paved with wooden pavements; no concrete pavement whatever was recommended. The remaining streets and avenues were to be paved with cheaper material, the whole to be so distributed as that no one section could complain that it had been neglected. With this plan in view and to enable the beard to carry it out, the \$4,000,000-loan act was passed on the 10th of

The language of this act is given, and the re ort says: "The second section of the act prosibited the board from exceeding the estimate submitted in this 'plan.'
The 37th section of the organic act contains

It is manifest from this that the intent of the Legislative Assembly was that the board should substantially follow the proposed plan, and should not exceed it in cost unless or until furher provision by law should be made by the Legislative Assembly or by Congress, and that Congress absolutely prohibited contracts from

being made in excess of or in advance of approriations. The board have expended and contracted to expend, according to the Governor's showing in his answer, (pp. 464-465,) \$18,872,565.76, or more than \$12,000,000 in excess of the estimated cos of the proposed plan, and largely in excess of the amount of appropriations made by Congress or by the Legislative Assembly, which could be available as a basis upon which to make con tracts. It is claimed by counselon behalf of the Board of Public Works that the board had lawful authority, derived from appropriations made by Congress and by the Legislative Assembly to incur these obligations and make the con-tracts of which they form a basis.

densias have been imposed should, in so ne manner, have received in advance legislative sanc-

It seems plain from the provisions jusquoted that Congress, by the organic act, and the legislative assembly, in the loan act, intended to place upon the Board of Public Works and all others having the power to expend money in the district, two restrictions

That the aggregate debt should not exceed five per centum of the valuation unless the proposition -hould first receive the sanction of the people by popular vote; secondly, that said board should not bind the District to contracts for the payment of money except in "pursuance of appropriations made by law, and not until such appropriations shall have been made;" or, in other words, the people directly were to have a voice in the creation of a debi beyond a fixed sum; and, secondly, through the legislative assembly they should supervise all

At first these restrictions and limitations were regarded by the board; for, insemuch as the four-million loan was in excess of the five per cent. limitation in the organic act, it was sub-mitted to a vote of the people, and the voters of the District expressed almost a unanimous voice in favor of the proposed improvements, as, in a total vote of 15,973, only 1,213 votes were cast against the lean.

Thus the people of the District, in the most emphatic way possible, indorsed and approved

a system of sewerage and of other expenditures which were to extend over almost every street and avenue in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as well as of the roads in the county, and to be undertaken at a single stroke, without the preliminary organization of the various details of engineering-work and plats, plars, and estimates, in a community situated plars, and estimates, in a community situated as was this at the time, could not well be otherwise than pernicious. It made but little difference in some respects what plan of letting contracts was adopted; any plan under these circumstances would have been found defective. And in contemplation of the tact, that when the Board of Public Works entered upon the execution of this plan of improvements which, as it was originally designed, involved the expenditure of not lers than six millions of dollars, it, from one cause or another.

TWO CENTS.

volved in the comprehensive plan before referred to, and entarged as stated, your com-mittee are of opinion that the board adopted an erroneous, and, in its results, a vicious method of letting contracts for this work, viz, without competition open to the public; and that the method adopted by the board resulted in the payment of an increased price over and above what would have been paid if open, fair, and free competition had been invited.

After the passage of the loan act of \$4,000,000, the Board of Public Works invited proposals and bids for work to be done in pursuance of said plan, and on the 1st of September opened all these various bids, giving notice afterward to the bidders that none of the bids would be accepted, but that the board would fix a scale of prices for the various classes of work, and et contracts, at their discretion, upon this cale of fixed prices. This opened the way for avoritism in the letting of contracts, and for system of brokerage in contracts which was demoralizing in its results, bringing into the list of contractors a class of people unaccustomed to perform the work required, and enabling legitimate contractors to pay prices in order to secure contracts, and, in the pinion of your committee, was the beginning of nearly all the irregularities disclosed in the testimony in the letting of contracts. Any sys-tem which would enable an adventurer to come from a distant city, and, in the name of a contracting firm, make proffers of 50 cents per yard o any person having, or supposed to have, influence with the board, whereby a paving contract could be secured, and, after persistent fort succeed in securing a contract, and actually binding his principals, the contractors, to pay \$97,000 for a contract of 200,000 yards of pavement, after an effort of five months to secure it, the gross amount to be received being only about \$700,000, in its nature must be vicious, and ought to be condemned.

It is not suffic ent answer to such proceedings to say that the contractors lost money by reasen of depreciated recurities or otherwise. The transactions themselves, as disclosed in the evidence, illustrate the evils of the system

This system made easy another reprehensible feature of this business, viz: the awarding of contracts to persons who were not expected to perform them, but who were thereby enabled to sell them for a cons.deration to others to exeente. (See Record, Testimony, pages 1013-1014, 1953, 2115, 2143, 2146 and 2056.)

By the terms of these paving contracts the centractor was to do two feet of grading when necessary without extra compensation; but instead of taking the precaution to save that mount of grading to the cost of the improvement, in several cases the contract for grading the street was given to one contractor who would prepare the street for the pavement, and the contract for the paving to another, and thus he two feet of grading, where it existed, was paid for twice. This occurred on Pennsylvania evenue east and several other streats. Although this system was inaugurated in

71, and continued, it was not even alluded to in the charges made against the board in the nvestigation of 1872, nor was it commented apon by the House committee that made the nvestigation. In defence of this system, the poard claim that the prices fixed were lower han the average bids opened on the 1st of Sepember, 1871.

This is true, but it does not justify the sys. em, for it would have been easy for the board o have reserved the right to reject unreasonaole bids, and thus eventually secure the performance of the work at proper prices. Besides he concrete pavements, though differing in justity and cost, were let at a uniform price; and the wood pavements, though widely different, were let in the same manner; and the paver who had no excavation to do was paid as much as he who did two feet of grading. Prices, however, which were excessive in 1872, only became reasonable in 1873, when pay-

ments were made in the depreciated securides

of the District. It was an error of judgment on he part of the board to lay so much wood pavement, when, in the nature of things, early renewals would be required, and the agestion of he durability of patented processes for treating wood was still an experimental one. In lefense of their conduct in this regard, the board submitted a large number of petitions of citizens living adjacent to proposed improvements, asking that wood pavements be leid.

With a plan thus comprehensive, requiring a great number of persons to execute it, as conractors and employes requiring extended super-rision and control, it could hardly be expected that all the work would be well done, or that all the contractors would execute their couracts in good faith, especially when, from the

nature and character of much of the work, it could only be properly inspected as it pro-The engineer in chlef claimed in his testimony that in the main this work was accuartely and carefully measured so far as it was possible. but the contracts were so numerous and the ontractors so eager to begin their operations that in many instances work was begun before proper preliminary surveys and cross-sections

could be made. Your committee employed an engineer to measure portions of the work, and his measurements disclosed many errors and mistakes on the streets and avenues, as will appear by examination of his testimony. Most of these were accounted for, however, by the engineers in charge of the work as mistakes; and the engineer in chief expressed the opinion that the work was for the most part properly and accurately measured, and he chellenged the most rigid scrutiny of the work of his department. The board, after its creation, then composed of Governor Cooke, A. R. Shepherd, J. A. Magruder, A. B. Mullett and S. P. Brown, proceeded to organize by the selection of a vice president, Mr. Shepherd, and a treasurer, Mr.

Magruder. On the 9th of October, the board clothed the vice president with authority. [Here follows a nuotation from the records of the board October 9, 1871, on this point.

Pursuant to this authority, for no other seems to have been relied upon, the vice-president altimately came to be, practically, the Board of Public Works, and exercised the powers of the board almost as absolutely as though no one else had been associated with him.

During a considerable portion of the succeed-ing time, notwithstanding the most extensive operations were being carried on, and expenditures were being made by the millions, there were no stated times for board meetings, and but comparatively few board meetings were in act held, but entries were made in the record ourporting to contain the proceedings of the board, which were, in fact, made up by the eccetary from letters and papers that came to he office, and from directions made by the rice-president. Some of these were entries made of business transacted by the vice-president at his private office, and afterwards placed on the records as having been business transed by the board.

These minutes were rarely, if ever, read and approver. As an illustration of the manner in which this business was transacted, reference is made to the testimony of Charles S. Johnson, assistant secretary, (pp. 2319-2328, inclusive.)

THE TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. The treasurer was made the sole custodian of all the moneys received and securities issued, and the sole disbursing officer of the same without any check upon him whatsoever. He cou d draw his checks upon the public moneys in favor of whomsoever and for any amount he chose, and on any account he might think proper, without any other member of the board or officer thereof having any knowledge of it whatever. He has kept no cash account, and the checks he has issued do not correspond with the several amounts reported by him to have been paid; so that there is, as he concedes, no means of ascertaining whether his accounts are correct, other than by examining his books and papers in detail, which would have required nore time than the committee could devote to it, besides requiring the services of a skillful secountant. From the organization of this board, June, 1871, to this time, the board has not examined these accounts. The mode of doing business in this office was

as follows: Upon the presentation to the auditor of an account, or estimate purporting to be approved by the Board of Public Works, the auditor issued a certificate of indebedness, and filed the approval, account, or estimate as his roucher for the issuance of the certificate. But on record or register of such auditing by the board was kept by the board, and it would seem to have been common for a single member to direct accounts to be audited in the name of the board; consequently, there are no books that serve as a check upon the auditor, and by he comparison of which with his own books it are because whether the head inversely in the second whether the head inversely in the second with the second which with his own books it are the second whether the head inversely in the second whether the head inversely in the second was a second with the second was a second w

years it has been in existence, has done nothing in the way of verifying the accounts of these two officers. This is a negligence not to be excused in those in whom such important trusts were confided.

Whether moneys have been paid out on faise accounts, or diverted to improper purposes, can only be determined from a careful lorutiny of the accounts in detail. In the bill reported by the committee, provision is made for having the books and accounts of these officers examined.

upon the assessed value of property within the District, the intent of which was to limit the actual debt of the District to that sum. The board, however, construed the various provisions of the organic act as placing them and their transactions without the paie of this limitation, endeavoing at the same time to keep within the letter of the law, while violating its within the letter of the law, while violating its within the letter of the law, while violating its within the letter of the law, while violating its within the letter of the law, while violating its within and to this and the logicalities Assembly. within the letter of the law, white violating its spirit, and to this end the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, passed acts which were simply devised for the purpose of raising money with which to pay previously-incurred obligations, and continue the improvements, by creating temporary obligations upon the property of individuals in the District. Thus we find that after exhausting the \$4,000,000 loan, authorized by the act of July 10, 1871, in the improvement of streets and the building of gavers, an act of the Legislative Assembly was passed authorizing the issuance of \$2,000,000 of what were called "certificates of indebtedness," the payment of which was secured by a piedge of the assessments upon property adjacent to the imassessments upon property adjacent to the im-p overcents. Again, after exhausting this device for the payment of contractors, the legis-Washington and Georgetown into sewerage districts, and levied a tax upon the various sewerage-districts, varying in rate from 5 to 29 mills upon the square foot, although at the ime this act was passed nearly one-half of the entire sewerage-system was completed as contemplated by what was known as the comprehensive plan, submitted to the legislature in 1871, as a basis of the \$4,000,000 loan, which expressly included a system of sewerage. By this device \$2,120,600 were added to the assets of the Board of Public Works, and were disbursed to contractors, except about the sum of \$500,00 bereof. Various other acts were passed of a similar character, involving smaller sums, and b this system of credit upon credit, or rather, debt upon debt, the board continued its vast opera-tions, the result of which has been to create tebt for which the Board of Public Works and the District, in one form or another, are liable, and when added to the other floating indebtedners of the District, together with the funded in-debtedness, aggregates not less than \$18,000,000 instead of \$10,000,000, as limited by the act of Congress of May 8, 1872. The committee com-prehend the distinction sought to be drawn beween a debt created by the issuance of a certificate as a charge upon specific property in payment for work done, and an actual obliga-tion signed by the board itself or some authorized officer thereof. Such certificates, however, create a burden, which might be so reduplicated as to violate the spirit if not the letter of the

nue, wherein certificates of like character were authorized to be issued, and from which precedent, doubtless, these various District laws were 'rawn, without much reference to their effect upon the debt or appropriation limitation in the organic act. Conceding the construction of the board to be correct, that the assessments of one-third of the cost of improvements against the private property of the citizens simply cre-ated a liability against private interests, yet the other two-thirds of such cost, being otherwise upprovided for, must necessarily be borne by the property of the District by some general tax; so that the board, by the law, were not authorized to prosecute improvements until appropriations to cover the expense of two-thirds had been previously made.

Aside, however, from what may be said with reference to the debt created in the manner just indicated, the board and the Dischet government have a large floating debt in excess of appropriations for which they are absolutely

to the fact that work was in progress upon som of the contracts, and was unmeasured or un-From the best information attainable, the committee find that the following is as nearly as can be stated the debt of the District which

is in excess of the \$10,000,000 limitation fixed by act of Congress : Bills payable of the District of Co-

mants authorized to be made ..... 2,454.526 55

Contracts made for work and not completed, two-thirds of which must be paid by the District ..... 883,832 00 Amounting in the aggregate to .. \$3,747,853 55 This is an absolute dobt against the District, after exhausting every available resource near or remote for its payment, unless a new tax for this purpose shall be levied. It is a debt due and payable at the present. But this is not the whole floating or unfunded liability resting upon the people of this District. The total ob-

estimated, may be stated at \$7,683,756.89, made up of the following items: Certificates known as auditors ..... \$1,990,886 57 Contracts not yet completed, estima-

Bills payable..... The total burden upon the people of the Dis-

Certificates of indebtedness outstand-Sewer certificates ontstanding ...... 1,030,000 Present obligation of the District not 

be met by taxation in some form; or a total burden of \$11,013,656.89 beyond that represent ed by the funded debt, which is \$0,902,251.18; making a total burden upon the property of the District of \$20,916,008.07. This does not include the sums required to carry on the functions of

sented by every form of taxation, may be approximately stated as follows: The uncolleted taxes for the year 1873-74 and preceding years,

streets, made against property adjacent, due in five annual installments, from July 1st,1873.

Same, as set-off to certificates of in-ing sewer-certificates, due in five 

at the option of the holder or creditor of the District 

on incomplete contracts, esti-change of grade, and for property taken from streets, estimated..... 550,000 00 Sewer-certificates outstanding ... 1,030,000 00

Total that may be funded, estimated ..... Should the foregoing not be funded, it must

The Board of Public Works since September 1, 1871, have expended and contracted to expend over twenty millions of dollars in the improvement of streets, avenues, and roadways, and in the construction of sewers, and in the general ornamentation and embellishment of the city. This is equal to about \$7,000,000 per annum. Many of these improvements were essential, notably a system of sewerage, which was and is essential to the health of the city and

for the District government in his final argu-

however, the legislative assembly imposed an area-tax, light in some localities and upon improved property, and excessively burdensome upon less valuable and unimproved property located in remote portions of the city, and in a number of instances equal to or more than the assessed value of the property.

number of instances equal to or more than the assessed value of the property.

Also, believing that the other burdens imposed upon the people and necessarily required to be imposed upon the property of the District would exhaust its tax paying power for the present, the committee recommend the funding of the outstanding sewer-certificates and the repayment in the proposed bonds of the amounts paid by tax-payers on account of special assessments for this purpose, the sewers in the main being well built and permanent in their character.

POORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c., Central Office, 628 Louistans svenue. Wharf, Depet and Planing Mill, foot of the street Nard-18th and B streets northwest. 17 11-17

AMUSEMENTS.

Y OSEMITA VALLEY VIEWS, TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'OLOOK, BY PROF. BAYDEN, SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE METROPOLITAN

M. B. CHUBCH,

Gorner 4½ and C streets.

Admission, 23 cents; Ublidgen, 10 cents. jelf 1t

COMIQUE.—SUMMER THEATRE.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

EVERY NIGHT AND TWO MATINEES.

CHAND OPEN-AIR ENTERTAIN: SNT!

Hot and Sultry Nights No Longer to be Dranded!

EVERYTHING COOL AND DELIGIOUS!

The Charming Young Actress, Miss CH 4 BLOTTE STANLEY, will appear in her great character of MADGS, THE WAIF.

In the Greatest of Modern rensations, entitled OBIME; OR, THE CAR HOOK MURDER.

REIGHTWOOD PARK.

TROTTING BACK FOR STATES OF FRI-two well-known road herses on FRI-DAY AFTEBNOON, June 19, at 4.7) p. m. TROTTING BACK FOR \$150 A SIDE between B m. Daisey enter d by Perry. Bi. m. Toots entered by E. Moses. Admittance, 50 cents. je11-3t VATIONAL THEATER-CHAT!

"HURSDAY and FEIDAY EVENINGS. June 18th and 19th. and Grand SATURDAY MATINEE. MAY GALLAGHER.
in her new drams, written for her by Francis C. Long, Esq., of this city city, eatitled

OHAT.
with the new songs, "I'll make it Right in the Mening," "Kissing Among the Clover," and "You make no Fools Mit Me."

Popular Prices: 75, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats, which can now be secured at the Theater or Eilis Music Store.

GRAND SATUEDAY MATINEE and benefit of MAY GALLAGHER. Admission,

and benefit of MAY GALLAGHER. Admission 50 and 25 cents. Bablow's GALLERY OF ART, 1225 Pennsylvania avenue,

To parties leaving the city and my customers in general. I am now seliting my stock at greatly reduced prices, so as to prepare for the fall trade. CHROMOS at half the former price, to close that branch of the business.

VELVET FRAMES and PASSE PARTOUTS reduced 25 per cent. All style of GOLD, BLACK, WALNUT and VELVET FRAMES kept on handed sizes made to order. OLD No. Jon Exhibition and Sale | NEW No TH ST. 7 TH ST. MARKRITER'S. MARKRITER'S,
No. 4397th street, between D and E streets, eight
doors above Odd Fellows' Hall,
Thoice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromes, &c.
Also, largest stock Paper Hangings, Window
Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Oords and Tastals, Eings, Nails, &c., in the District.

FERMS Clash.
For Please remember Name and Number. jel-ly\*

A LL KINDS OF CAST OFF WEARING AP-PAREL can be sold to the very best advantage by addressing or calling on JUSTH, 619 D street, between 6th and 7th n w. Notes by mail promptly attended to. Cash paid. fi3-tf

FESTIVAL AND CONCRET, at Carroll Chapel, WEDNISDAY and THURSDAY, June 17 h and 18th. Train leaves Baltimore Depot at 8:15 a. m.; returning at 5 p. m.

FESTIVALS.

EXCURSIONS, &c. 1770 CENTENNIAL PILGRIMAGE ON STEAMER LADY OF THE LAKE SATUEDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1574. SATUEDAY, JUNE 207H. 1874.
The President and Cabinet will attend.
Music by Marine Band, an Cratiou, a Poem, etc.
Tickets, Two Dollars, to be had at hotels, drug, music, and book stores. jel6-4t EXCURSION TO MARSHALL HALL, FOR the benefit of Mckendree M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, on THURS-DAY. June 18, 1874.

. m., and will stop at Alexandria.
Tickets, 75 and 35 cents, for sale at Ballantyne's, 425 7ib street. SEVENTH STREET WHARF,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.
Stesmers of the Potomac Ferry
between Washington and Alexandria will make their usual Hourly
Trips on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, commencing at 6 s. m. and last trip at 7 p. m. from
each city. The pure air and delightful breezes on
the river make the trip healthy and invigorating.
E. S. HOWISON, Pres. Potomac Ferry Co.,
S. GEDNEY, General Superintendent. jel3-5t

GEORGIANA EXCURSIONS FOR LEONABDTOWN, PINEY POINT, MAR-SHALLS AND POINT LOOKOUT. These Excursions, so popular the past two seasons, will be resumed on SATUBDAY,
June 13th.

The splendid steamer Georgianna will leave the 7th street wharf at 6 p. m. EVERY SATUBDAY during the season, and returning leave Point Lockout at 6 p. m. Sunday, arriving at Wash.

Point Lockout at 6 p. m. Sunday, arriving at Wash-State Room tickets for sale at office of W. C. V. M. & G. S. Railread, No. 603 Pennsylvania ave.
Round Trip Tickets, \$2.50 For sale only at the E. NIGHTENGALE, Agent,

jel-3m CONCERT AND PIC-NIC. The undersigned has taken pleasure of announcing to the public that he has secured the services of a Band composed of twelve first-class protessional musicians, and that he will give a regular CONCERT and PIC-NIC EVERY MONDAY EVENING during the summer season, commencing MONDAY, June 1st, 1874. Admission 25 cents, admitting a gent and ladies. Dancing to commence at 6 o'clock.

May 23-lm\* GEO. JUENEMANN.

LOE CHARTER. The clegant and commodious Iron Steamer WM. H. BYLES, Agent, 6th Street Wearf. Apply to ap29-t sel

FOR CHARTER,

The A. No. 1 Steamer EXPRESS, Jan be had for excursions on Thursdays and Fri-Apply to N. B. FITZHUGH, Agant, 5p29-t sel 6th Street Wharf. FOR EXCUESIONS. The Steamer COLUMBIA
Can be chartered for Excursions every MONDAY
and TUESDAY, at reasonable rates.
This Steemer has recently been relitted, and is one of the largest on the Potense river, has fine saloon and promenade decks.
and is especially adapted for Moonlight Excursions.
Apply to STEPHENSON & BEOTHER.
Thestreet Wharf.

THE STEAM YACHT WANDEBER can be chartered by small parties for Excursions to CHAIN BRIDGE, or other points and the charter of on the Potomac. Apply at 949 Massachu seils avenue. 105 3m \* MUSIC FURNISHED FOR BALLS, Picnics FISCHER. Residence, corner 12th and Patreet

would say that I am able to please all; and if I dost, so pay demanded. Prices reasonable. mayl-6m\*

HOT WEATHER

To those who are not acquainted

HATS.

Hatter, 1937 Pennsylvania avenue.

STINEMETZ.

7th-street Wharf.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE BEST BUBBLE SEN-ECA STONE, FOR WALLS, FOUNDATIONS AND SMALL DIMENSION, at very low prices, delivered promptly at their Wharf, corner K and 28 h streets, Bock creek, Builders are invited to call at once and look at the store and look at the Stone now landing.

J. W. ALVORD, President,
may20-lm Maryland Free Stone M. sad M. Co. May 20-1m Raryland Free Stone M. Sad M. Co.

MILK.—Pure Couptry MILK and BUTTER
from Burgundy Stock, farm near Alexandria.
Warran's pure and fresh every day. Price, 3 conts
per quart. Depot, 1320 7th street, between N an
O northwest.

STORAGE.—Superfor facilities for Storing
Meusehold Furniture for the summer at 934
Louislana Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Building new, with elevator. Storage and insurance at low rates.

May 23-1m G. GOLDBEEG, No. 923 D street northwest pays to per cent. more for all kinds of Wearing Apparel than any dealer in the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Goldberg.

A LEWICK SEMINABY FOR YOUNG LADIES

Address M. A. TYSON & SISTER, maris-ly Contee's P. O., Prince George Co., Md

PORTLAND (IMPOSTED CEMENT, FOR making Artificial Stone or any kind of Concrete work for celiars, water works, pavements, buildings, bridges, &c., where strength is desirable. The best Cement in the world. Sole agent for District of Columbia.

WM. GUINARD,
may2-tr 623 Louisians avenue,

## EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this

ource to-day were \$151,053.88. PERSONAL.-It is reported in Philadelphia that Vice President Wilson is enamored of a

THE SENATE District Committee failed to

been ordered to the naval hospital at Washington, relieving Acting Arsistant Surgeon Page. detached, and ordered to the navy yard in this

OFF FOR EUROPS .- The following Washingtonians left for Europe by the steamer Eggpt yesterday: Miss Mary E. Capen, M'ile Prudhomme, Arthur H. Baker, and Charles H. Fowler: also Warner M. Bateman, esq., U. S. attorney for the southern district of Ohio.

day at 4 o'clock p. m. Upon his leaving the committee room, he proceeded to pass out of the Capitel in company with Mr. Downs, of sistance to being taken into custody, and with the remark, "I expected it," gave himself quietly up, and was taken to police headquarters. He was subsequently lodged in jail.
In addition to the statement made before the stated that he was not the "other" burglar who escaped; that he put up the job for the robbery ton on the nine o'clock train of the night upon

COUNCIL.-The Council met last evening, and House bills for the relief of J. T. Jenkins; for condemning and opening an alley in square No. 160; to repeal an act imposing a license on commercial agents; to be served on owners of property in certain cases, and for the relief of the Potomac Insurance company, of George-

HOUSE .- Mr. Fleming introduced bill for the relief of the legal representative of Harriet Flagg, deceased; referred. Mr. Robertson pre-sented a memorial of C. Boyle for relief from -pecial taxes for paying C street, between 1st street and New Jersey avenue; referred. Mr. Urell, from the committee on health, reported Council bill to establish pounds, and to prevent animals from running at large in the county; read a sc cond time. Mr. Brewer, from committee on railroads, reported bill requiring the B. & P. ard B. & O. railroad companies to place flag-men at the crossing of Benning's bridge and the Anacostia road: read a second time. The House, in committee of the whole, considered House biff for the relief of Fi lder Magruder, reported it favorably, and it was read a third time and rejected, but a motion was made to reconsider

House. Adjourned. A QUARTER INTEREST in the Washington

tial success and we hope this is but the begin-ning of its prosperity.—Cumberland News.

in the French assembly won a decided victory over the government yesterday in the vote of urgency on the constitutional bill proposed by the republicans The majority was very slight, but still sufficient to indicate that there will be a substantial struggle against the measure by which it is proposed to make an autocrat of the measure by resident.

DR. UHLING, charged with attempting to de-fraud the Merchant's life insurance company by means of the brick coffin conspiracy, was yesterday sentenced to the New York state prison for eighteen months, the full extent of the sentence allowed by law.

The committee report herewith all the testi-

recommendations made.

The greater part of the testimony relates to

the following provision: 'The said Beard of Public Warks shall have no power to make contracts to bind said District to the payment of any sums of money except in pursuance of an repriations made by law, and not until such appropriations shall bave been made.'

The committee cannot give their assent to the claim thus made. The committee do not claim that the board were required to furnish to the Legislative Assembly the plan in detail or the estimated cost of proposed improvements as a precedent condition to the making of appropriations; yet good faith required that so great bur-

contracts by first making appropriations therefor.

the action of the Legislative Assembly and the Board of Puolic Works in the expenditure of large sum of mnoey, which expressed upon its face that one-third of the whole should be charged directly upon the adjacent property.

Your committee are of opinion that the present embarrassments of this District, and the serious complications which now environ its finance complications which now environ its finances and affairs, are primarily changeable to the attempt early made by the authorities placed over it to inaugurate a comprehensive and costly system of improvements to be completed in a brief space of time, which ought to have required for its completion several years.

A system of improvements, covering more than a hundred miles of streets, contemplating a system of sewerage and of other expenditures which were to extend over almost every street.

the expenditure of not less than six millions of dollars, it, from one cause or another, so changed and enlarged the plan as to involve an expenditure of eighteen millions instead, it is not surprising that we find that the difficulties and embarrassments which might be expected to attend the lesser scheme were proportionately increased; and while your committee join in the general expression of gratification at beholding the improved condition of the national capital, the embellishments and adornments everywhere visible, they cannot but condemn the methods by which this sudden and rapid transition was secured. by which this sudden and rapid transition was coursed.

Taking into consideration the expense indebt of the District of Columbia to 5 per cent

he comparison of which with his own books it an be seen whether he has improperly issued certificates. The only way in which his books can be verified is by, comparing them with the many thousand vouchers on file in his office. Notwithstanding the powers of the auditor and of the treasurer, the board, during the three years it has been in existence, has done nothing

limitation fixed by act of Congress. The legislation by the Legislative Assembly was in imitation of a recent act of Congress providing for the paving of Pennsylvania ave-

and directly liable. The amount of this debt was not ascertained with entire accuracy by the committee, owing

lumbis. Certificates known as auditor's certificates, less amount of assess-

ligations for which the Board of Public Works and the District are really liable, including such as is accurately ascertained and the remainder

Damages to property, estimated ... 500,000 00 Proprety taken from streets .... 50,000 00 District of Columbia debt to February 1, 1874...... 497,870 32

trict outside of the present funded debt is, how-ever, much larger. To ascertain that berden approximately there should be added to the

government after July 1, 1874.

The present assets of the District, as repre-

levied for general purpose, esti-...\$1,390,000 00

Sewer-area tax, to meet outstand-Of the foregoing indebtedness, under the pro-visions of the bill, the following may be funded,

5. Amount paid under se ver-tax assessments..... 500,000 00

be paid by taxation or by a propriations made by Congress, as it is all due and payable, except the \$1,530,000 represented by sewer-tax paid and certificates outstanding. Your committee are unable to see but one way in which the board could have expected to pay this large debt; that is, by receiving aid from Congress, as it must have occurred to them that the resources of the District could not be taxed sufficiently to pay them. That the committee are justified in this conclusion will be evident from the statement made by one of the counse

was and is essential to the health of the city and the comfort of its innabitants. This will cost when completed not less than \$4,000,000, including main, lateral and connecting sewers.

There is no burden, therefore, if uniformly and equally imposed, which should be borne so cheerfully as that which may be necessary for the purpose of paying for these sewers.

In the stress of financial embarrassment, however, the legislative assembly imposed.

character.

The cerriage ways off the wide streets and avenues have been narrowed, and packing substituted. This method of improvement we think should be commended, as it forms one of the most prominent features of the system adopted by the board. Although it has been expensive and burdensome, yet, moderately well done, it deserves commendation.

These parks on the wide avenues and streets, though expensive to inaugurate, will be easily kept in repair, and make the burden of expensive carriage ways in the future comparatively light. We think the expensive pavements, so far as they were laid in the main avenues and

Continued on fourth page.